THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER & PRINTING CO.
Office, 75 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
B. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail, (payable in advance), per year..... $10 00
City, payable to the carrier, by the week..... 25
Transient Advertising.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line..... 40 cts.
Injured advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

☞ Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 147½.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

The Women's Loyal League

Will hold its next regular monthly meeting on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the upper room of city Hall.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

Cheap, at south & Ross', 68 Market street.

Email De Paris.

Fleming is agent for Pittsburgh, No. 84 Market near Fourth street.

Fishing Tackle.

Cane fishing poles, cotton night lines, cotton sagin and Limerick hooks, sold at J. D. Thompson's, corner of Wood and Liberty streets.

Medicines.

Preserve your teeth, use odont for the teeth, homeopathic medicine fresh, Lindsay's Blood Searcher, at Fahnestock's drug store, Fifth street.

Stone Pipe Heads,

Pipe stems, clay pipes, matches of every description sold at the Booth and Notion Store, corner of Liberty and Wood streets.

Notions, Brushes, &c.

Thompson is the very thing you want in the way of notions or brushes; wholesale and retail merchants and dealers will find it to their advantage to call at No. 210 Liberty street.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Call upon T. S. Robinson & Co., 72 Fifth street, and look at their splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods recently opened. We will venture to say that nothing finer exists in the Gents' Furnishing Goods line west of New York city. Don't fail to give these gentlemen a call.

Testimonial.

PITTSBURGH, April 27 h, 1865.—J. W. ARNOTT, Esq., Insurance Agent 37 Fifth street.—*Dear Sir:* Permit us to express to you, as Agent, and Mr. W. W. Goodell, Surveyor of the "Home Insurance Co., of New Haven, Connecticut," our sincere gratitude for the prompt and liberal adjustment of claim for loss by fire. Our city Sauce Mill, corner Second and Try sts., was consumed by fire on the afternoon of the 14th inst., and within twenty-eight hours thereafter you handed us a check for the awarded amount of damages. By this prompt and liberal action we are enabled to carry on our business without serious interruption.

We would most cheerfully and conscientiously advise others desirous to insure their property against loss by fire, to insure in the "Home Insurance Co., of New Haven, Conn." Very respectfully yours, &c.,
C. BRAUN,
JOSEPH LUDWIG.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.—The transactions in Oil, in this market yesterday, reached 12,005 barrels. See Regular report.

From the Boston Traveller.

Policy of the Government.

One of the most fortunate things that ever happened for this country was the nomination of Andrew Johnson for the Vice Presidency by the Republican National Convention that met last year. It is not at all probable that the men whose labors brought about Mr. Johnson's nomination were led to the course they adopted by any thought that he would become President of the United States. Their object was to strengthen the ticket they were forming, and that they effected; but they did much more—they strengthened the nation. Mr. Lincoln has been taken from us, falling just as better days seemed to be coming for him, and the work that he had thought to accomplish,—that of restoring the Union and its peace,—has devolved upon another, who is probably better qualified to make such restoration than Mr. Lincoln would have been found. This we say without meaning to express the slightest disrespect toward our departed President; but because we believe he would have pursued a course that might have skimmed over the wounds of the body politic, and not have healed them, so that our quarrel would have been opened again at no distant day. Mr. Lincoln had many great and admirable qualities, but he was wanting in that stubbornness of purpose which leads men to disregard the sufferings of the vanquished when by keeping them in the field they can do justice to the loyal people. To think of the sufferings of any man was unpleasing to Mr. Lincoln, no matter how clear it may have been that the sufferer had no one but himself to thank for the misery that he endured. To relieve suffering was not an impulse with Mr. Lincoln, but a principle. Hence he could not look upon the miseries of the rebels with that firm mental gaze with which it is absolutely necessary they should be regarded. If right is to be done in full, and the peace which we are promised is to be anything more than a mere truce, that shall be inaugurated by no political conclusion, and terminated by another appeal to arms. Success made him more lenient than ever, for he was one of those rare characters on whom prosperity does not harden. In brief, he was a man of too much amiability to deal with the rebels according to their deserts, and we think it is correct to say that he was about to pursue a course which might possibly have left his work incomplete.

COTTON SUPPLY.—EMIGRATION SOUTHWARD.—The Boston *Traveller* concludes an article on the cotton supply as follows:

It is probably a mistake to suppose that any very great emigration is to be expected to enter the cotton States at present. History presents few or no instances of any very important and successful emigration, except upon similar parallels of latitude. Occasionally, the vigorous constitution of a careful man will bear up under a considerable change of latitude, and, for two or three years, quite a large number will endure it well, though after this most of them will break down. But the women and children become enfeebled much sooner, and in large numbers go down to a premature grave.

There will doubtless be quite a large emigration to Missouri, and perhaps to Kentucky, Tennessee and Northern Virginia, on a smaller scale. The unsettled character of times there and the state of society, will, however, be found to operate as a serious check to any valuable and extensive emigration to the Southern States for a long time to come, notwithstanding the Utopian ideas which seem to prevail among many. It will be wonderful, indeed, if there is not a great deal of social disorder and violence following this revolution throughout the entire South. We do not look for collisions to be raised in the United States for the present, so that the growers will be able to sell it for less than twenty-five cents a pound on the plantation, and the taxes and high charges of transportation can hardly fail to bring it well up to forty cents before it reaches the manufacturer.

ASSASSINATION AT SEA.—The ship William Tell, Captain French, bound from Nantes (France) for Simon's Bay, touched off Pernambuco, March 19th, to put some letters on board of an English barque bound to Europe. That night, the chief mate, who had the watch on deck, hearing groans in the forward cabin, went below, and found the second mate, Mr. Foster covered with blood. He immediately went to the captain's cot or hammoak, and discovered that he had been murdered outright. His skull had been sloved in with an axe.

Mr. Charles C. Harris, the chief officer, acted with resolution. He armed himself and the crew with every arm of the ship, and put the others in irons. The second mate, though badly cut, was still alive at last accounts, but was not expected to survive. The vessel was taken to Pernambuco, where, after an examination before the United States Consul, three men were put in prison, to be sent to the United States for trial. Nothing could be alleged against the rest of the crew.

ROLLING MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE.—On Monday afternoon, the Lincoln Rolling Mill, owned by Cobb, McCloud & Co., of New York city, situated in Hollidaysburg, Pa., was burned to the ground. It is thought that the fire was caused by sparks of heated metal being blown from the steam hammer to the carpenter shop, or some of the wood work of the building, and in a very few minutes the building was entirely destroyed, leaving a mass of blackened ruins. Some of the heavy machinery is saved. The large engine was injured, whether fatally or not we have not been informed. The fire apparatus in the Rolling Mill was first class. On the inventory taken by the proprietors, the Mill was valued at $125 000. It was insured in a New York Company for $50 000. No estimate has yet been made of the loss, the proprietors being absent from town, but it is said it will be double the amount of the insurance. There was a high wind raging at the time, which caused several buildings in the neighborhood, among others, the weigh-lock on the canal, to catch fire, but it was promptly extinguished.

ARNOLD IN THE PLOT.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states on the authority of an intimate acquaintance of the person in question, that Sam Arnold, the correspondent and accomplice of Booth, who was employed as a clerk in the Quartermaster's department at Fortress Monroe up to to the day of his arrest, has been from youth a wild and dissolute character. His father, who was originally christened Benedict Arnold, but who, despising the name, applied to the Legislature of Maryland some fifteen years ago, and succeed d in having it changed to George Washington Arnold, is belie ed to be a loyal man. Should the guilt of his son be fully established, the name of Sam Arnold will pass into history coupled with an infamy greater than that of the man of whose name the father made such an effort to rid himself.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1865. NO. 196

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

The Assassin!

Booth Brought to Bay.

He is Discovered in a Barn.

Challenges the Soldiers to Combat.

Determined to die rather than Surrender.

The Barn set on Fire.

HE IS SHOT BY A SOLDIER.

DIES IN THREE HOURS.

His Accomplice Harold Captured.

Full and Interesting Particulars.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Late yesterday afternoon intelligence was received here that J. W. Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln, had been overtaken by a party sent out by Colonel L. C. Baker, special detective of the War Department, and mortally wounded in the attempt to capture him. The restrictive order of the War Department, prohibiting anything in regard to arrests or investigations concerning the conspiracy from being sent by telegraph, prevented the transmission of this news last night. This prohibition is this morning removed, as far as the case of Booth and his accomplice, David C. Harold, are concerned. The following are the facts in regard to the affair, derived from those who participated in it:

Information having been obtained that on the morning of the Saturday after the murder, a doctor Mott living in Maryland, about twenty miles below Washington, had dressed an injured leg for J. Wilkes Booth, Dr. Mott at that time not having heard of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, detectives were put on the trail, and it was ascertained that Booth and Harold had crossed the river at a point in the neighborhood of Swan Point on Monday last. Lieut. E. P. Dougherty of the 16th New York cavalry, with a detachment of twenty-five cavalrymen of that regiment, and accompanied by some of Col. Baker's detectives proceeded by stream to Belle Plain.

Statement of Lieut. Dougherty.

On Tuesday afternoon arrested a man named Fell, by whom Booth and Harold had been ferried across the Rappahannock river at Mathias Point. Fell lives about three miles north of Port Royal, on the Rappahannock. At first Fell refused to communicate anything, but upon being threatened with instant death, if he would not tell, he agreed to lead the party to the place where Booth and Harold were concealed. They were found Tuesday night, in a barn, on the premises of a Mr. Garrett, about three miles from Port Royal. They had ridden there from the Ferry, both mounted on one horse. The cavalry surrounded the barn and summoned the inmates to surrender. At first Booth insisted he was alone. He talked with the men for three hours through the crevices of the barn, through which he could see plainly all that were outside, while they could distinguish nothing within. He told Lieut. Dougherty he had a dead drawn upon him and could shoot him if he choosed, but did not fire.

At last, as the guerrillas were gathering in vicinity, and Lieut. Dougherty feared the impatience of his subordinates would lose the prisoners, he determined to burn them out. The barn was then set on fire when Harold gave himself up, but Booth refused to surrender and prepared to use his weapons. Lieut. Dougherty then gave the order to Sergeant Corbett to fire, which he did through one of the crevices, and shot Booth in the head. On being shot Booth exclaimed, "It is up now; I'm gone." He was found to be wounded in the head nearly in the same spot where the fatal ball of the assassin entered the head of President Lincoln.

A doctor was sent for, and brandy administered, but he died in about two hours after he was shot. He did not deny his crime, but declared that he died for his country. He was armed with two six-barreled and one seven barreled revolver, and a large knife, probably the same which he flourished on the stage on the occasion of the assassination. He had also three packages of pistol cartridges. The capture occurred about 3 a. m. Wednesday morning. His left leg was much swollen from an injury probably received when he leaped from the President's box upon the stage at the theatre, although he had told Dr. Mott that he had been hurt by his horse falling upon it. The body of Booth is now at the navy yard. It is already in a state of advanced decomposition.

Statement of Sergeant Corbett.

The following is the statement of Sergeant Boston Corbett, the soldier who shot the assassin Booth: On Tuesday afternoon my superior officer, Lieut. Edward P. Dougherty, received information that two persons answering to the description of Booth and his accomplice, Harold, were concealed in a barn on the place of Henry Garrett, about three miles from Port Royal, in the direction of Bowling Green. There we captured a man named Fell, who ferried Booth and his companion across the Potomac. At first he denied knowing anything about the matter, but when threatened with death if he did not reveal the spot where the assassins were secreted, he told us where they could be found and piloted us to the place.

Booth and Harold reached the barn about dusk on Tuesday evening. The barn was at once surrounded by our cavalry, and some of our party engaged in conversation with Booth from the outside. He was commanded several times to surrender, but made no reply to the demand, save that "twenty of you want me, you must take me." When first asked to surrender he asked, "who do you take me for?" A short time afterwards in response to the question as to whether there was anybody else with him in the barn, he stated "that he was the only person in the building; that his companion, Harold, had taken another direction, and was beyond the reach of capture."

At three o'clock, or a little after, the barn was fired, before the flames were kindled, Booth had the advantage of us in respect to light. He could see us but we could not see him. But after that the tables were turned against him we could see him plainly but couldn't be seen by him. The flames appeared to confuse him, and he made a spring toward the door as if to attempt to force his way out.

As he passed by one of the crevices of the barn I fired at him. I aimed at his body; did not wish to kill him. Took deliberate aim at his shoulder, but my aim was too high. The ball struck him in the head just below the right ear and passing through came out about an inch above the left ear. I think he stooped to pick up something just as I fired. That may probably account for the fact of his receiving the ball in the head. I was not over eight or ten yards distant from him when I fired.

I was afraid that if I did not wound him he would kill some of our men. After he was wounded I went into the barn. Booth was lying in a reclining position on the floor. I asked him "where are you wounded." He replied in a very feeble voice, his eye balls glaring with a peculiar brilliancy, "in the head. You have finished me." He was then carried out of the burning building into the open air, where he died about two hours and a half afterwards.

About an hour before he breathed his last he prayed for us to shoot him through the heart and thus end his misery. His sufferings appeared to be intense. Booth, although he could have killed several of our party, seemed to be afraid to fire. Mine was the only shot fired on either side. When he fell he had in his hand a six barreled revolver, and at his feet was lying a seven shooter, which he dropped after he was wounded. Two other revolvers were also near him. He declared that the arms belonged to him and that Harold had nothing to do with the murder.

We gave him brandy and four of our men went in search of a Doctor, whom we found about four miles from the scene of the occurrence, but when the Doctor arrived, Booth was dying. He did not talk much after receiving his wound. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied: "I die for my country," and added those standing by to tell his mother so. He did not deny his crime.

Sergeant Corbett, the soldier who shot J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin, belongs to company I, 16th New York cavalry. He was born in London, England, in 1832, and came to this country when seven years old. He has lived in Troy, New York, where he learned his trade as a hat finisher, and subsequently worked in Albany, Boston, Richmond and New York, and removed to the latter city. Corbett is a regular Cromwellian and a devout christian. About seven years ago he became converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal church in Boston. Never having been baptized, he says he was at a loss what name to adopt, and he therefore made it a subject of prayer, when he believed himself instructed to take the name of Boston, the place of his conversion. He was accordingly baptised upon joining the church—Boston—and his name stands upon the muster roll of the company as Boston Corbett. His religious faith would, in the present age, almost be called fanaticism. On Friday night he visited McKendry Chapel, and prayed with great earnestness that God would not lay innocent blood to our charge, but bring the guilty to punishment. He feels assured that Booth was delivered into his hands in answer to his prayer.

He appears a very intelligent young man, and aside from a modest reserve converses with much intelligence and interest. Last June a detachment of the 16th was sent to the vicinity of Culpepper, where they were slaughtered by Kershaw's brigade, and all compelled to surrender except Corbett, who stood out manfully, and fired his revolver and twelve shots from his breech-loading rifle at his assailants before surrendering, which he did after firing his last round of ammunition. He was taken to Lynchburg, and thence to Andersonville, where he experienced the same treatment his others have so numerously testified to. Out of fourteen members of this company, fellow captives, but one beside himself returned. Upon one occasion he made his escape, but was tracked by bloodhounds, and returned to captivity. When exchanged he was but a skeleton, but now appears to have gained his regular weight and health.

Booth had two crutches in the barn. When Lieut. Dougherty started to return with the then dead and living prisoners, Harold refused to walk, when a rope was fastened around his neck and the other end to the saddle of one of the cavalrymen. As soon as a horse could be procured, he was placed upon it and brought up to this city in irons. Lieut. Dougherty, who commanded the party which captured Booth and Harold, was formerly of Boston, Massachusetts. He is a gallant officer, full of energy and pluck. In the first Bull Run battle he belonged to the 71st New York infantry. He subsequently participated in many of the battles of the war, in all of which he was remarkable for his courageous conduct. He was some time ago much extolled by the press for his gallantry in conducting a reconnoissance at the head of a detachment of the 16th New York cavalry, in which he ran into and cut his way through a division of rebel cavalry, near Culpepper Court House, Virginia.

From the Extra Republican.

One of the doctors stood in the barn where he was found, an hour and a half parleying with Booth, to induce him to surrender. All this time the assassin sat with a knife pointed at his heart in one hand and a revolver with the muzzle directed against his head in the other hand, and swearing that he would never be taken alive; that he would blow his own brains out if they approached him. It is stated that Booth's horse fell with him on the morning of the 15th inst., and about the very time the President died. He broke his leg below the knee. Harold assisted Booth in reaching the house of Dr. Mudd, at Bryan, on the road to the Potomac River. Here Booth had his leg set by Dr. Mudd, on the morning of the 16th. The Doctor furnished Booth a pair of crutches; when the Doctor was arrested he had one of Booth's boots in his possession.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The *Star*, in a later edition, has the following of Booth:—Booth and Harold reached Garrett's some days ago. Booth walking on crutches. A party of four or five attended them, who spoke of Booth as a wounded soldier on his way home, and they wished to leave him there a short time, and would take him away by the 26th. Booth limped somewhat and waged on crutches about the place, complaining of his ankle. Herald Harold regularly took their meals at the house, and Booth kept up appearances well.

One day at the table the conversation turned on the assassination of the President, when Booth denounced the assassination in the severest terms, saying that "there was no punishment severe enough for the perpetrators." As another time some one said in Booth's presence that rewards amounting to $230,000 had been offered for Booth, and that he would like to catch him, when Booth replied, "Yes, it would be a very good haul, but the amount would doubtless soon be increased to $500,000. The two Garretts, who lived on the place, allege that they had no idea that these parties, Booth and Harold, were any other than what they represented—paroled confederate soldiers on their way home. They also say that when cavalry appeared in that neighborhood and they heard that they were looking for the assassins, that they sent word to them that these two men were on the place—in other words, they assert that they are entirely innocent of giving the assassins aid and comfort, knowing them to be such.

The Ida tug boat reached here about two o'clock last night with Harold and the two men above referred to, as well as the body of Booth. Harold was immediately put in a safe place. He thus far, it is stated, has manifested no disposition to speak of the affair, but may soon resume the use of his tongue. Booth and Harold were dressed in Confederate grey new uniforms. Harold was rather slightly built. Booth's moustache had been cut off apparently and his beard allowed to grow, changing his personal appearance entirely. His hair had been cut somewhat shorter than he usually wore it.

Booth's body, which we have above described as having been guarded, was placed over it. The lips of the corpse are tightly closed, and the dark hair of the head, settled in the lower part of the face thick, otherwise the face is pale and wears a pure haggard look, indicative of exposure to the elements, and a rough experience in his flight. His hair is disarranged and had not been combed since the 14th inst. The head and breast are exposed to view, the lower portion of the body being covered with a tarpaulin. The shot which produced the almost cursed life entered the left side of the back of the neck, a point curiously enough, not far distant from that in the victim who was slain.

No orders have yet been given as to what disposition will be made of the body. Large numbers are constantly receiving admission to the Navy Yard to-day to get a sight of the body, and learn the particulars, but none except those who have been specially ordered from the Department, are allowed to enter. A Spencer carbine which Booth had with him at the time he was shot by Sergeant Corbett and a large knife with blood on it, supposed to be the one with which the murder was committed, and which was found on the person on the night of the murder of President Lincoln, and which was found on Booth's body, have been brought to the city. The carbine and knife are now in the possession of Colonel Baker, at his office, The bills of exchange, which were for a considerable amount, found on the person, were drawn on banks in Canada in October last. About that time Booth was known to be there.

Official from Secretary Stanton.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 27—9:20 A. M.

Major General Dix:

J. Wilkes Booth, and Harold were chased through a division of rebel cavalry, Maryland, to Garrett's farm, near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Colonel Baker's force. The barn in which they took refuge was fired and Booth was shot and killed, and Harold captured. Booth's body and Harold are now here.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Arrest of Edward Ingersoll

His Secession Speech in New York.

Refuses to Apologize for It

Citizens of Philadelphia Indignant.

Attack on Charles J. Ingersoll.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

About nine o'clock this morning, Mr. Edward Ingersoll was arrested on the charge of making a speech a few days since in New York, was walked upon by a committee of citizens on alighting from the railroad train at Ninth and Girard avenue depot, and requested to go home for the speech. This Mr. Ingersoll refused to do and drew a revolver from his pocket, but was unable to fire before he was knocked down and very badly cut and beaten by the crowd. He was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $5,000. He was found in possession of a battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

A committee of citizens have since waited upon the Mayor to have the bail increased to $10,000. Mr. Ingersoll is regarded as one of the chiefs of the disloyal party in this city. The arrest of him has caused considerable excitement, and a large crowd has gathered around Spring Garden where he is confined.

Threats are freely made to lynch him. Ingersoll's friends are endeavoring to take out writs of *habeas corpus*, but so far have not succeeded in finding the alderman by whom he was committed.

This morning, Charles J. Ingersoll, the brother of Edward Ingersoll and a notorious sympathizer with the rebellion, went to Spring Garden Hall for the purpose of going bail for his brother. On alighting from his carriage, he was set upon by the populace and was very badly used. He took refuge in the hall, and was subsequently conveyed to his home. Several prominent secessionists proposed to visit Ingersoll, but they were warned not to do so and desisted. The excitement, on the subject was high, and in the present state of the public mind, the lives of all sympathizers with the rebels can hardly be said to be safe.

Stoneman's Raid.

His Command Victorious.

Rebels Routed by General Gillem.

Sherman's Armistice Order puts a Stop to Hostilities.

KNOXVILLE, April 27.

Since the last intelligence from Gen. Stoneman's command, following is a summary of what it has accomplished: One portion of the command under Colonel Palmer, moved down the Catawba river, dispersing parties going southward from Johnston's army, and captured upwards of two thousand prisoners and two pieces of artillery, and amongst other things destroyed, was the immense railroad bridge over the Catawba river, 1,125 feet long, and sixty feet high. Then learning that a general armistice had been entered into between Sherman and Johnston, Col. Palmer ceased operations.

The other portion of the command, under Gen. Gillem, attacked and routed a rebel force under Gen. McCowan at Morgantown, taking one piece of artillery; afterwards forcing the pass through the Blue Ridge held by the rebel forces under Gen. Ma tin, taking six pieces of artillery, and would have captured or destroyed the whole force had Gen. Gillem not been met by Gen. Martin, with a flag of truce, and bearing a letter from Gen. Sherman, countersigned by Gen. Johnston, and directed to Gen. Stoneman, ordering a general suspension of hostilities and withdrawal of the forces under Gen. Stoneman.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23, via CAIRO, April 27.

It is reported that Gen. Dick Taylor will surrender his army to Gen. Canby, if favorable terms be granted.

Another blockade runner ran into Galveston, somewhat damaged by our gunboats.

Fears are entertained of the fever breaking in front of Algiers, opposite New Orleans where there are extensive Government works, owing to the high stage of the river. A large force is at work strengthening the levee.

Gen. Canby arrived this morning from Mobile. Gen. Lemain from Montgomery, and says the rebels numbering command of Adams and Buford commenced evacuating on Tuesday evening, two hours before the arrival of Union troops. Buford commanded the rear guard of army. Buford destroyed two thousand bales of cotton to be burned. It was done despite the protests of the citizens. The Federals destroyed the steamers Ring Angola and Wenona on the Alabama river. The little Cherokee was also burned on the Talapoosa, by parties unknown.

The Federals destroyed all the railroad depots, workshops and rolling mills. Private property was unmolested. Two meetings were held to-day to express sorrow over the death of Mr. Lincoln. Addresses were made by Gen. Banks, Hurlbut, and James T. Brady of New York.

Spirit of Sherman's Troops.

NEW YORK, April 27.

The *World's* Raleigh correspondent says: The spirit of Sherman's army is something in the way of moral development that can hardly be credited. Men who had been on tramp from eight or nine in the morning till past three of the next morning, after an interval scarce sufficient to enable them to boil a cup of coffee and bolt a bit of pork and cracker, spring from the earth and rush upon their way, shouting, yelling and cheering, as if their hard life was the jolliest state of existence in the world. Col. Parrott, of the 21 Iowa, absolutely revelled in the idea starting ahead again before he had had time to lie down.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Restrictions on Trade in Tenn. Removed

Seizure of Liquor Distilleries.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

President Johnson to-day directed the issue of an order materially lessening the restrictions on trade in Tennessee. It will be issued from the War Department.

One of the heaviest rum distilleries in New England has been seized by the government for the evasion of the tax law. The proprietor has to-day been begging for a compromise, and offering to pay seven thousand dollars and lose all the liquor seized, but the department talks of confiscating the entire establishment. Sharp witted men are on the track of other liquor smugglers known to be carrying on their operations out west.

Johnston to be Pushed.

Gens. Meade, Sheridan and Wright Pressing On.

Davis' Specie Moving South from Goldsboro.

Instructions to Disobey Sherman.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 27—9:30 A. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

The Department has received the following dispatch from Major General Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the James, Generals Canby and Thomas were instructed some days ago that Sherman's arrangement with Johnston was disapproved by the President, and they were ordered to disregard it and push the enemy in every direction.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., April 26—9:30 P. M.—*Hon. E. M. Stanton:* Generals Meade, Sheridan and Wright are acting under orders to pay no regard to any truce or orders of General Sherman respecting hostilities, on the ground that General Sherman's agreement could lead to his own command only, and no other. They have directions to push forward regardless of orders from any one except General Grant, and cut off Johnston's retreat. Beauregard has left Charlotte, and Johnston is falling back on Salisbury. Lieutenant Colonel Comstock, Washington, Jr., of the 19th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who stepped forward and offered his services to the Government in defense of my country, I think you owe an apology to the country for your speech, and particularly to the army. Comstock promptly replied, "Go to hell." The Captain raised his cane to strike him, but the blow was warded off by Ingersoll with his cane. Comstock then drew a pistol and fired, but missed fire. Ingersoll received a cut on the left side of his face, and broke his cane upon the arm of Capt. Withington. Mr. Ingersoll then drew a second pistol, and took from his pocket a revolver, and cocked it, some of the crowd scattered at his warlike attitude, others closed in upon him, and he was overpowered by numbers. The police arrested him as a police officer. It was as much as the officer could do to keep the people from laying violent hands upon the prisoner. The prisoner was finally landed at the police station, followed by an excited crowd, which augmented at every step. Alderman Massey was sent for, and Mr. Ingersoll was bailed in the sum of $5,000. Chief Marshal Wagner made a speech to the crowd, which was received with cheers for Jeff. Davis, groans for Andy Johnson, and hisses for Secretary Stanton. Mr. Ingersoll was then taken to his residence, on Spring Garden street, followed by an excited crowd, which dispersed only after repeated assurances that Mr. Ingersoll's friends would guard him safely. Mr. Ingersoll is a man of large fortune, and is a brother of Charles J. Ingersoll, the well known author and politician.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Reward Offered for Jeff. Davis

Meeting of Loyal Pennsylvanians

Body Guard of the President.

Arrangements for His Safety.

Contemplated Assignment of Gen. Butler to a Command.

NEW YORK, April 27.

The *Evening Post* says: Two merchants of this city have proposed to the Secretary of War to offer a reward for the capture of Jeff. Davis and the capture of J. P. Benjamin. The Secretary approves, these two gentlemen will give $10,000 each to two regiments who participated in the capture. The loyal Pennsylvanians are also actively pledging one million of dollars to secure Jeff. Davis. Last evening there was a meeting of citizens at Cooper Institute, and other meetings are to be held to-day, to secure subscriptions for the same purpose. The object is to secure the person of the new President, and thus resolved that no life should be sacrificed in the capture. The Secretary of War would forego the pleasure of a personal interview.

Hon. F. W. Kellogg, member of Congress from Michigan, has been appointed Special Treasury Agent for the States of Alabama.

The *Times* of Washington says: "From the statements that have been made in relation to the precautions for his personal safety in recent days, he has not given any special directions that would tend to placing him under arrest, but approves the precaution taken by those authorities, which embrace a continuance upon duty of the provost guard, which is now commanded by Lieutenant Jamison, of Ohio. This company consists of one selectman from each county in Ohio, and numbers about one hundred men. A sufficient force of the guards is on duty at all times, and visitors who call upon the President must announce their business, or be confronted immediately, upon approaching the door, by three or four soldiers, who do not permit him to advance further until his name has been sent in, and an order given for the President to admit him. In the hall adjoining the reception room are also found soldiers of the regular department, who quietly remain in both the entrance within a few feet of Mr. Johnston. Sentinels also surround the house, upon the streets, and in the yard which encloses the building stands.

The same special says: General Butler goes to his district in Massachusetts to-day, and as yet he has not been assigned to any special duty, though efforts have been made by influential persons to have him placed in command of this department. It is not known that General Butler would accept the command if tendered.

From Harrisburg.

Arrest of Wm. Young for Rejoicing in the President's Death.

He is Drummed Out of Town.

HARRISBURG, April 27.

Wm. Young, who was arrested the week before last by the Provost Guard for making obscene comments on the death of President Lincoln, was this afternoon conducted through the principal streets of the city by a squad of the Veteran Reserve Drum Corps, who played the "Rogue's March." The prisoner was clothed in a board, on which was painted words descriptive of his offence. The novel affair created considerable sensation.

PLEAD HER OWN CASE.—Yesterday when Judges Sterrett and Stowe were hearing applicants for licenses a certain woman's name was called when she stepped forward and modestly informed the Court that neither her attorney nor her witnesses were present. Judge Stowe remarked that it made no particular difference, that she could make her own statement, which she proceeded to do in a truthful and candid manner. In reply to a question by the Court as to the cause of her house being closed for some time past, she stated that her husband, who is now in the army, had secured a license for an eating house which had expired on the 3d inst., and that she did not feel at liberty to keep her house open until the Court renewed her license. It is unnecessary to state that the license was granted.

INVESTIGATION OF THE ALLEGED RAPE CASE—DISCHARGE OF REED.—Yesterday morning Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body of Sarah Jones, the colored girl who died recently of injuries received at her mother's residence on Webster street. Dr. McCandless held a post mortem examination on the body, which revealed that death had resulted from the hemorrhage of the bowels. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from natural causes," and the Mayor discharged Reed from custody.

MERCY HOSPITAL FAIR.—This Fair is still in the tide of unbounded success, crowds nightly visiting it and freely investing their money for the benefit of the good cause. The admirable arrangements of the managers, together with a desire to make purchases, the music is excellent, and all who attend can spend an hour most pleasantly and depart with the satisfaction that the money expended goes to support a noble charity.

DEATHS OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.—The following Pennsylvania soldiers died at the hospitals in and around Washington since the 23 inst.: T. A. Montgomery, I, 207th; J. Wolf, A, 156th; Thomas Snowden, G, 185th; Joseph B. Wallo, A, 110th; John Hilpert, K, 1st Penn. Cav.; John Long, I, 93; John Carlin, M, 198th; Horace Keen, C, 82d.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.—To-night the highly successful spectacular drama of the "Seven Sisters of New York" will be presented for the last time this season, and those who have not yet been favored should avail themselves of the opportunity. It is without doubt one of the most pleasing and attracting plays put upon the Pittsburgh stage for many years, and is well worthy of the immense run it has enjoyed. Those who fail to see it will miss a rare treat.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Important Military Changes

Division of Military Districts.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The Department of Washington has been divided into four military districts, as follows: The District of Alexandria to embrace that portion of the Department of Washington, and all troops serving therein, lying South of the Potomac, except the Northern neck South of the railroad on Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek landing, with headquarters at Alexandria, to be commanded by Major General John G. Parke.

The District of Washington to embrace that portion of the Department of Washington north of the Potomac and all troops serving therein, except the city of Washington and country between the Potomac and Pawtuxent rivers south of Piscataway, with head quarters at Washington, to be commanded by Brevet Major General O. B. Wilcox. The District of the Pawtuxent to embrace the country between the Potomac and Pawtuxent rivers, and south of the Piscataway, and all troops serving therein except Point Lookout and the immediate vicinity, with headquarters at or near Port Tobacco, Col. H. H. Wells, 20th Mich. temporarily in charge.

The District of Northern Neck, to embrace the country between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, south of Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek Railroad, and all troops serving therein, Col. N. B. Switzer, 15th N. Y. Cavalry, temporarily in charge. Headquarters at present not as he may select.

The District of St. Marys is discontinued, and the commander ordered to report to General Augur.

THE INGERSOLL IMBROGLIO.

Another Account of the Affair.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

The *Bulletin* furnishes the following particulars of the fingering affray, which has produced a considerable sensation in the city. When the train reached Ninth and Green street a party of men got around the front platform of the car for the purpose of giving Mr. Ingersoll a parting salute of groans. The collision occurred as he was pushing back door and got upon Wallace street. The crowd followed him. At Eighth street, Mr. Ingersoll was met with cries of "Hang him!" "Kill him!" Washington, Jr., of the 19th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, then stepped forward and said that Ingersoll had been paroled by Secretary Stanton from Johnston's army, and that he did not deserve to be insulted. Ingersoll then drew a pistol and fired, but missed fire. Washington, Jr., then struck Ingersoll with his cane, which was broken over the head of the latter. Ingersoll then drew a revolver and fired, but missed

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1865.

...respondence on matters of public interest is...ed and will be thankfully received from our...ds in all parts of the country when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands, and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions, and improvements of every description...clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department or the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

Death of the Assassin.

BOOTH, the assassin, having made his way across the Potomac to the Rappahannock, was overhauled at Port Royal, in King George county, in Virginia, and on his refusing to surrender, was shot dead through the head. The particulars, so far as they have come to hand, will be found in another part of this paper.

It will ever be regretted that the wretch was not taken alive, as was his accomplice. It would have accorded perfectly with the universal ideas of justice could his death have been under the regular legal process, and attended with the fullest measure possible of gravity and suffering. He died as did his illustrious victim, shot through the head. The gallows was robbed of one thoroughly worthy to be hanged.—a death all too merciful for a wretch so guilty.

BOOTH was making for Virginia, the country of those he served so faithfully, in the hope, perhaps, of joining his chief, the fugitive DAVIS. While he could scarcely have counted on escape, with any degree of certainty, for one time which elapsed after the deed was committed, and the distance from Washington he had made, notwithstanding the myriad preparations for pursuit and capture, go to show how well laid were his plans, and how expert he was in executing his bloody purpose.

The death of BOOTH does not, nor under any circumstances could it, satisfy the public mind. It was not an individual enterprise, but the culmination of a conspiracy, wherein he was but the instrument of rebel leaders in Canada and Richmond. In the scope of justice if they go unwhipped—if they escape the consequences of what we had almost said was their superior guilt, the universal sentiment among right minded men will be, that but a small measure of real justice had been dealt out in the death of BOOTH. The Government owes it to itself, to its name and dignity, at home and abroad, to fill up the measure, by following to its source the hellish conspiracy and dragging to punishment the guilty authors and actors.

Is General Sherman Crazy?

If we supposed on us, more than on anybody else, devolved the task of defending the name and fame of General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, we would set up the plea of insanity. As between that and the odium of his negotiation with JOHNSTON and BRECKENRIDGE we think there is much to choose; and many pieces, vigorously asserted, would as readily be believed as that the proceeding was of cool and deliberate sanity. The conclusion that General SHERMAN was insane, was once adopted by the Government and country, for reasons far less probable than those his present proceeding furnishes. In fact, the ground on which his insanity was originally predicated, subsequently came to be regarded as proof of soundness; but in the present instance there is little reason to suppose there will be such a turn in his favor.

At early as March the 4th, the Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, evidently writing with all knowledge of the views and expectations of the rebel leaders, expressed the belief that "SHERMAN, *within a few weeks at the latest, may, by possibility, be almost entirely extricated.*" Without stopping to seek more explanation for this extraordinary and mysterious language, we will venture to suggest that his conduct has been more consistent with the...terest of the rebellion than the duty of...an officer of the army. Whether had a knowledge of the...ordinary things of SHERMAN, it must be conceded that he manifested remarkable...cation of his character, and penetrated...no one else did. The President's assassination was known to SHERMAN between one and two days before he signed the extraordinary agreement—a circumstance not at all calculated to relieve him from grave suspicion. It is worth of attention, also, that the compromise...ty appears to have been signed after the...rrest of JOHNSTON on the terms granted to LEE had been agreed on. It appears to have been on the day following when BRECKENRIDGE was present, that SHERMAN submitted into the extraordinary agreement for peace, and the settlement of nearly every question, growing out of the rebellion. The...of his remarkable order, announcing "the...from the Potomac to the Rio Grande." If he did not mean to be "the autocrat of the continent," in the sense imputed by the Richmond correspondent writer, he certainly acted as we may...such an usurper would.

Two things forcibly strike one in connection with this business: First, the killing of the President seems not to have inspired General SHERMAN, as it did everybody else, with the idea of a sternly policy toward the rebels—of the country, he gave them more liberal terms. Second, some extraordinary reason, some after-thought or persuasion, with which BRECKENRIDGE was possibly connected, led him to assume extraordinary powers, and do that which appears not to have been thought of at the first meetings. We are left to conjecture the reasons, and form our own opinions of the...

What the death of BOOTH does not, nor under any circumstances could it, satisfy the public mind. It was not an individual enterprise, but the culmination of a conspiracy, wherein he was but the instrument of rebel leaders in Canada and Richmond. In the scope of justice if they go unwhipped—if they escape the consequences of what we had almost said was their superior guilt, the universal sentiment among right minded men will be, that but a small measure of real justice had been dealt out in the death of BOOTH. The Government owes it to itself, to its name and dignity, at home and abroad, to fill up the measure, by following to its source the hellish conspiracy and dragging to punishment the guilty authors and actors.

Is General Sherman Crazy?

If we supposed on us, more than on anybody else, devolved the task of defending the name and fame of General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, we would set up the plea of insanity. As between that and the odium of his negotiation with JOHNSTON and BRECKENRIDGE we think there is much to choose; and many pieces, vigorously asserted, would as readily be believed as that the proceeding was of cool and deliberate sanity. The conclusion that General SHERMAN was insane, was once adopted by the Government and country, for reasons far less probable than those his present proceeding furnishes. In fact, the ground on which his insanity was originally predicated, subsequently came to be regarded as proof of soundness; but in the present instance there is little reason to suppose there will be such a turn in his favor.

As early as March the 4th, the Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, evidently writing with all knowledge of the views and expectations of the rebel leaders, expressed the belief that "SHERMAN, *within a few weeks at the latest, may, by possibility, be almost entirely extricated.*" Without stopping to seek more explanation for this extraordinary and mysterious language, we will venture to suggest that his conduct has been more consistent with the...terest of the rebellion than the duty of...an officer of the army. Whether had a knowledge of the...ordinary things of SHERMAN, it must be conceded that he manifested remarkable...cation of his character, and penetrated...no one else did. The President's assassination was known to SHERMAN between one and two days before he signed the extraordinary agreement—a circumstance not at all calculated to relieve him from grave suspicion. It is worth of attention, also, that the compromise...ty appears to have been signed after the...rrest of JOHNSTON on the terms granted to LEE had been agreed on. It appears to have been on the day following when BRECKENRIDGE was present, that SHERMAN submitted into the extraordinary agreement for peace, and the settlement of nearly every question, growing out of the rebellion. The...of his remarkable order, announcing "the...from the Potomac to the Rio Grande." If he did not mean to be "the autocrat of the continent," in the sense imputed by the Richmond correspondent writer, he certainly acted as we may...such an usurper would.

Two things forcibly strike one in connection with this business: First, the killing of the President seems not to have inspired General SHERMAN, as it did everybody else, with the idea of a sternly policy toward the rebels—of the country, he gave them more liberal terms. Second, some extraordinary reason, some after-thought or persuasion, with which BRECKENRIDGE was possibly connected, led him to assume extraordinary powers, and do that which appears not to have been thought of at the first meetings. We are left to conjecture the reasons, and form our own opinions of the...

TWENTY FIVE CENTS A POUND, SIR.—So answers the polite, respectable gentleman, in clean white sleeves and apron, whom you oppose, market basket in hand, enquiring the price of a nice beef steak. The decline in prices that has been so acceptable and proper, does not appear yet to have reached the articles that are bought and sold within our market walls. Best steaks is own better than gold, and meats are still cheaper than fresh, having declined nearly or quite one-third below what it sold for in the winter. The price of cattle, alive, as reported in our columns, is from $7 50 to $10 50 per hundred weight. The latter price is for the choicest animals. Between this price and twenty-five cents a pound the margin for profit is rather broad to suit the honest keeper who purchases his supplies in the market.

MORE DIABOLISM.—We have the information from abroad, that a certain Dr. BLACKBURN had collected four boxes of infected clothing, for the purpose of sending it to New York, at a proper time, to introduce the yellow fever into the city. The rebel doctor must be an inveterate contagionist. Would any country this side of the river Styx be a loser by the expatriation of such a character? Wonder if his mother, HECATE knows he is out?

VERY GRACIOUS.—The Chicago *Times* makes the following very gracious concession:—"President Johnson says that punishment should be inflicted upon the leaders of the rebellion. On this question the Democracy will make no issue with the President. That the present temper of the country demands that some examples shall be made of rebel leaders, there is no room to doubt."

THE QUESTION OF STATUS.—If the seceded States really went out of the Union, and can not some back again except as new States, as some have contended, then ANDREW JOHNSON is not the regular President of the United States. It will, we think, be hard to prove the acquiescence of any considerable number of the same men to a doctrine which, put in practice, would be productive of little less than chaos.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. BURNSIDE.—On the 15th instant Major General BURNSIDE tendered in New York, his resignation to President LINCOLN. The latter never received it.

TREACHERY PUNISHED.—A correspondent of the New York *Times* gives another instance of the treachery of a rebel, who paid for it with the forfeit of his life. After Raleigh had been...initially...deted, and while Kilpatrick was marching through the town, an officer in a...ing of his men, were engaged in picketing a store near the market house, when a rebel officer...street and fired his revolver at Kilpatrick who was riding at the head of the column, but unfortunately missed Kilpatrick, but killed one of his staff. Those who looked after the rebel...and the rifle captured. In less than ten minutes he was swinging by his neck from a tree.

CYPRIEN C. KISSE, has a vendue of the Southern plantation stock, which is perhaps the...anthracite. He says that a Confederate commissioner called upon him, and said all other...if I have come to say that the army of the North can now be admitted into the interior of the Confederacy for a southern attack on...the Confederacy for a southern attack on...the...Europe, after which the South will...give all her creditors and see what can be done...for the Northern man."

THE FREEDMEN'S CAUSE.

The proceedings of the meeting at New Castle in the interests of the freedmen, and the letter from Miss Laura Towne, formerly of this city, subjoined, will be read with interest.

NEW CASTLE, PA., April 26.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Since you and many of your patrons feel a deep interest in the grand work of reconstruction, as it is involved in the movement for benefitting the emancipated millions of the South, I am happy to inform you that we had a visit from the Rev. J. S. Travilli, the Agent of the Pittsburgh Freedmen's Association, for the purpose of organizing such an auxiliary society in this place. Last evening a large meeting was held in White Hall, and after an interesting address by Mr. Travelli, a constitution was adopted, and a board of managers chosen, and thus a beginning was made. The board of managers was very largely composed of the ladies of New Castle who have the reputation all over the country of being the most efficient workers in every good cause. Lawrence is called the banner county of the State, and this noble characteristic is owing mainly to the fact that the women, especially at the county seat are christian and patriotic. Their patriotism does not expend itself in singing the Star Spangled Banner with its accompaniments in their parlors; nor does their christianity consist in mere good wishes for a good cause, but these women do things—they accomplish what they undertake.

Owing to the lateness of the hour last evening, little was done beyond adopting the constitution, except to hear the speeches of Mr. Travelli and Mr. Brown. The merits of the great question: What shall we do with the Negro?—now pressing upon the attention of the American people as one of the results of our civil, was not fully discussed. But an adjourned meeting will be held next Monday evening, when, as Mr. Travelli promised, Col. Clarke, Mr. Johnson or Mr. Bittinger, together with Col. McComos of this place, will address the citizens of New Castle more at length on this subject. Mr. Travelli and his coadjutors only time last evening to set up the machine and put in the linch pins. We want him to begin with the gentlemen named, to grease the wheels and get up the steam. All that is necessary here and elsewhere, in order to raise funds for this cause, is to lay the *facts* before the people. Yours, RUFUS.

Freedmen's Meeting at New Castle.

According to previous announcement, the citizens of New Castle assembled in White Hall on Monday evening, April 24th, for the purpose of hearing an address concerning the Freedmen of the South, from Rev. Col. Clarke and J. S. Travelli, of Pittsburgh, and of organizing a Freedmen's Association, auxiliary to that of Pittsburgh.

The meeting was organized by appointing Judge M'Guffin chairman, and W. N. Aiken secretary.

Col. Clark not having arrived, Mr. Travelli was called on and made some urgent appeals in behalf of that cause, and moved the appointment of a committee to prepare a constitution and nominate officers.

The Committee consisted of the following persons to-wit: Rev. J. S. Travelli, Col. R. B. McCombs, J. N. Ewer, Charles Phillips and R. H. Peebles. During the absence of the Committee Rev. R. A. Browne was called upon and made a short and thrilling address on the subject before the meeting. In the course of his remarks he observed that now there was not a single slave in the United States. He was rejoiced by Rev. Harvey that the confederacy had been overthrown. Delaware with some other localities, still held in slavish bondage a remnant of a death grip. Both gentlemen hoped that its death was near. The Committee being ready to report, the following Constitution was read and adopted and the Committee discharged:

WHEREAS, God, in His Providence, has broken the shackles of four millions of American slaves, and called upon the free and christian and patriotic people of the United States; and whereas, the reconstruction of the Union requires the deposition, a great measure, of the peacefulness and prosperity of the proper status of the Freedmen; and whereas, these emancipated millions need intellectual, moral and religious elevation, and qualification to fit them for their new duties as citizens, and look of those blessings to the loyal people of the country, they have been working to support themselves and families. This present supply of clothing will be all the help they need; and this is the help that is now being contributed by the benevolent and working and provident inhabitants of these islands. They show more intelligence and thrift than those born there, and are more fully Christianized generally, and more virtuous. Should we have a surplus of clothing, I intend sending it on hand to supply those suffering in the South-West—indeed destitute clothing for the destitute refugees. My friend, Miss Ellen Murray, and I unpacked these today, and have begun to distribute to those who have been waiting for the articles. Although they are now all working for wages, they greatly needed this help, for they were still in the ragged clothes they came in. They are not now rationed, and the rate of wages is about fifty cents a day, so that at the present high price of provisions, they have hard work

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

☞For additional local see first page.

Court Proceedings.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Mellon, Sterrett and Brown.)—Yesterday morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Morrow, charged with the murder of James Welsh, on the 20th day of March was taken up. It will be remembered that on the evening of the day mentioned a difficulty occurred at a drinking house on Wylie street, during which it is alleged Morrow did "strike, beat and kick" the deceased James Welsh, from which striking, beating and kicking he died on the 22d of March, two days after the occurrence. The Commonwealth did not ask for a conviction for murder in the first or second degree, but for manslaughter. This degree of crime was stated to be, where, in the heat of passion and without previous malice, injuries are inflicted which result in death. Shortly after two o'clock the District Attorney closed his address to the jury in behalf of the Commonwealth, when his Honor Judge Mellon briefly charged the jury in his usual clear and impartial manner, when they retired to deliberate upon a verdict. District Attorney Kirkpatrick and Hilting for Childs appeared for the prosecution, and Marshall Swartzwelder and John Coyle for the defence. After a short absence the jury returned into Court with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Sentence deferred.

In the other branch of the Court, during the present week, up to yesterday noon, Judges Stowe and Sterrett passed upon over two hundred application to keep taverns, eating houses, etc., *less than one half of which were granted*, whilst a number were held under advisement. Whatever may be the diversity of opinion as to the policy of granting licence to sell intoxicating drinks—and very many good men prejudiate the whole policy, believing it to be fraught with the direst results to the community at large—it must be conceded that the Court have exercised very great caution in granting privilege to sell liquor, as the number of the remnants testify.

CARD FROM JAMES HAMILL, CHAMPION OARSMAN OF AMERICA.—In *Wilkie's Spirit*, for Saturday, the following card appears from our townsman. James Hamill, dated Pittsburgh, April 22d, 1865 which will explain itself: "In an article on 'Rowing Gossip,' of the 15th inst., you say that Gil. Ward, of Newburg, Josh. Ward's younger brother, challenges Hamill, the present champion, to row him a five-mile race on neutral waters, for five hundred or one thousand dollars aside; and if Hamill does not accept this battle, Gil. Ward will claim the championship. That 'if' was very well put in. Now, dear *Spirit*, I wish to inform you that if Mr. Gil. Ward has challenged any one to row this year, I have not seen it, and I read all the papers that are supposed to be authority on sporting matters. If the challenged me as you assert, he knows my directions, and if he published his challenge in some local paper, he might have sent me a copy containing the same. You may rest assured that whenever Mr. Gil. Ward or 'any other man' gives me a 'bona fide' challenge, and I don't accept, they can claim all the honors they are entitled to. It is not my place to challenge, nor will I do so, but it is time enough to talk when I refuse to row when required. I am agreeable. I wrote to Mr. Stephen Roberts some time ago, and he knows my intentions for this summer. If Mr. Gil. Ward will call on him, he will find what I am willing to do for him, or any of the family.

"Hop. ng I have not trespassed too much on the space allotted to rowing matters.

"I remain, dear sir, yours respectfully,

"JAMES HAMILL."

DIVORCE GRANTED.—The Chicago *Tribune* states that on Tuesday morning the Court of that city, Judge Van Buren on the bench, entered the decree of a bill of divorce in favor of Mrs. Ella P. Drummond against her husband William W. Drummond, better known as Judge Utah Drummond, in token of a judicial office bestowed upon him by the immaculate Pierce Administration. The plea, which was urged on the ground of adultery, had been referred for examination to John W. Hays, Esq., as special master in Chancery, and from the evidence received by him, he reported that the charge of adultery had been fully proven against the defendant with a woman named Emily Wandall *alias* Mrs. Bishop. The Court ordered a dissolution of the marriage tie, giving the complainant full power to marry again, and ordering the defendant to pay to her five hundred dollars a year as alimony. Mrs. Drummond, according to the *Tribune*, married her worthy liege in Pittsburgh, eighteen years ago, and has had by him several children.

AN ENRAGED WOMAN.—An information was made yesterday before Mayor Lowry against Catherine Wilber, charging her with assault and battery with intent to kill. Mrs. Wilber was arrested and had a hearing before the Mayor, when it appeared that some time ago Peter Wilber, the husband of the defendant, deserted her, and transferred his affections to a Mrs. Neierodt, a resident of the Ninth ward. On Wednesday Mrs. Wilber, hearing of her husband's infidelity, armed herself with a large butcher knife, and proceeded to Mrs. Neierodt's house, where she found her husband in company with his alleged paramour. She immediately rushed upon them and stabbed Mrs. Neierodt twenty or thirty times with the knife, inflicting severe injuries. Mr. Wilber then knocked his wife down, and beat her unmercifully. The Mayor held Mrs. Wilber to bail for a further hearing.

DR. CHAPIN'S LECTURE.—The lecture of Dr. E. H. Chapin, before the Tennyson Club, in Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening, was well attended and was a grand success. His allusion to the assassination of President Lincoln, in the closing part of his lecture, was grandly eloquent, and stamped the lecturer as one of the most brilliant orators of the age.

BARGE SOLD.—The "Undine Club" have disposed of their large eight-oared barge to a Wheeling Company. This Club owns a number of splendid boats, one of which, the Avalanche, a twelve-oared barge, is considered the finest of the kind ever built in this country.

SECURITIES AND REVENUE STAMPS.—The attention of our readers, who may feel like investing in Government bonds, or those who may wish to purchase the same, is directed to the card of Ira B. McVay & Co., elsewhere. Internal revenue stamps may also be had of this house.

PATENT GRANTED.—Letters patent have been granted to Wm. J. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, for an improved method of making square neck carriage bolts.

LARGE SALES OF OIL.—Yesterday 12,000 barrels of crude oil were sold in this city. The figures and particulars of the sales will be found in our commercial columns, on the fourth page.

DISCHARGED.—Richard Westwood, Samuel Smith, William Overbeck and Hugh Smith, the young men arrested on a charge of having robbed I. C. Raum, Esq., of Sharpsburg, had a hearing before his Honor Mayor Lowry, and were discharged.

NEW EVIDENCE.

LUBIN'S COCOANUT CREAM

WILL

Restore and Promote the Growth

OF

HAIR ON BALD HEADS.

Read the Following.

A gentlemen who resides in this city, informed us on Saturday last that by the use of Cocoanut Cream he had restored a fine head of hair. Previous to the use of the Cream, he was entirely bald, and had almost despaired of ever having a natural growth of hair again, but by the use of this valuable restorative he has accomplished that which appears almost a miracle. For sale at FULTON'S Drug Store,

mh7-lmw Fifth street.

PITTSBURGH AND McKEESPORT CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, M'KEESPORT, PENN'A,

Pittsburgh Office, 84 Wood street.

This Company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS, PITT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete. Railroad Rollers, Pitt Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings; Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators and Foundry Castings in general.

Iron and Metal Turning

done to order on short notice.

T. B. HAMMER, President, M'Keesport.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Sup't., Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:

T. B. HAMMER, W. H. BROWN,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

feb24-mwf-1y

THE GREAT

STEINWAY PIANOS,

A splendid stock of STEINWAY'S PIANOS on hand and for sale by

H. KLEBER & BRO.,

mh16-wf Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK is a candidate for renomination to the office of District Attorney, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention which may be soon upon us. Dec. 6th day of June next. Delegate election on Saturday afternoon. June 3d, 1865. ap4-dawtc

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the next Union County Convention. ALEX. M. WATSON.

ap21-tc

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been exclusively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' MEDICA HAIR CURE, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct26-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Great success of Bourcecault's sensation drama.

STREETS OF NEW YORK.
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
STREETS OF NEW YORK.

THIS EVENING, the great drama of the day, as played throughout the principal cities, in seven acts, entitled the

STREETS OF NEW YORK.

New Scenes, Mechanical Effect, New Costumes, &c. operties,

First—The Prologue. Act 1st—Brooklyn Heights. Act 2d—Home of the Banker. Act 3d—Union Square, N. York, the Snow Storm. Act 4th—The Five Points. Act 5th—The Fire. Act 6th—Wealth and Pride at Home.

The entire company in the caste.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THIS BANK published in conformity with the Act of Congress establishing National Banks.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	200,000 00
Due Depositors	1,966,384 16
Dividends unpaid, payable on demand	390 00
Contingent Fund, reserved in conformity with National Bank Law	3,673 38
Additional Contingent Fund reserved by special Resolution of Board of Directors	4,000 00
Profit and loss since November 24th, 1864	15,512 39
	$2,089,961 16

ASSETS.	
Loans and Discounts	$803,888 25
Due by Banks and Bankers	299,181 74
Due by Banks (special), payable in gold	8,480 45
Gold and Silver Coin in Vault of Bank	39,900 99
Balances from Banks in transit, (cash)	58,249 00
Drafts and Checks	46,457 79
U. S. Legal Tender and Bank Notes	104,741 00
U. S. Treasury Notes	663,671 33
U. S. 5-20 Gold Bonds.	
U. S. 10-40 Gold Bonds.	
	$2,089,961 16

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, ss:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn Allen Dunn, a Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn, deposes and states that the above statement is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALLEN DUNN,
CASHIER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the day and year above written.

S. S. BRYAN,
ap4-tf NOTARY PUBLIC.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.—The stock in the Northwestern Mining Company, of Detroit, represented as follows, having been forfeited for nonpayment of assessments, will be sold, at public auction, at the office of the Treasurer, between the hours often and twelve o'clock a. m. on Monday, May 15, 1865, unless sooner redeemed by the payments of said dues, including interest and charges.

The following will be sold for non-payment of assessments of one dollar per share, due August 20, 1864, and two dollars per share, due January 4, 1865, viz:

Certificate No. 1083 for 50 shares; No. 1084 for 50 shares; No. 147 for 22 shares, No. 1070 for 25 shares, No. 125 for 100 shares, No. 449 for 6 shares, and 4 9 share in the name of Wm. H. White, and 4 9 share in name of Samuel White, 4 9 share in name of H. J. Buckley.

The following will be sold for non-payment of assessment of two dollars per share, due January 4th, 1865, viz: certificate Nos. 295, 86 and 15 each for 100 shares; Nos. 15, 83 and 103, each for 100 shares; No. 176 for 105 shares; Nos. 1042, 194 and 195, each for 10 shares; Nos. 1069 and 1068, each for 2 shares; No. 41 for 55 shares; No. 89 for 39 shares; No. 213 for 122 shares; No. 1080 for 23 shares; Nos. 43, 44 and 1084, each for 50 shares; No. 1083 for 50 shares; No. 1082 for 50 shares; No. 29 for 48 shares; No. 1066 for 50 shares; No. 98 for 27 shares; No. 101 for 300 shares; No. 200 for 55 shares; and the following for which no certificates have been issued: 40 do. Henry Daily; 5 9 do. J. M. Shittle; 1 do. Thomas B. Sewall; in all 2483 5-9 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER, Sec'y and Treas.,
North Western Mining Co. of Detroit.

Pittsburgh, April 12th, 1865.—td

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VACANT LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.—The undersigned, by order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, as Guardian of the minor children of David Greer, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following vacant lots in the Eighth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, viz: 2 lots on the corner of Magee and Forbes streets, 20 by 61 feet, being lots Nos. 17 and 18 in said Greer's plan, recorded in Plan Book, vol 1, page 178; 1 lot on Locust street, 20 by 61½ feet, being lot No. 8 in said plan; 2 lots on the corner of Magee and Bluff streets, 20 by 100 feet, being Nos. 147, 148 and 149 in said plan, making altogether 8 lots. Some of these lots are very desirable as building sites, and others are very valuable for stone quarries. They will be sold separately or all together, and on easy terms of payment.

J. W. F. WHITE,
ap15-td 106 Fifth street.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—The Directors of the "MASS MINING COMPANY" of Pittsburgh, have levied an assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, as the same may stand at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April payable to the Treasurer, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1865, with interest added after that date.

JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1865. ap1-tdp

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS

JACOB S. PRICE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

TILE AND FURNACE LINING.

GROUND CLAY ALWAYS ON HAND.

oct7-1y NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.

W. & C. K. MERRICK,

IMPORTERS OF

STATIONERY,

Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery,

DEALERS IN

Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,

Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.

A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 75 John street, New York.

se1-1y

BREWER, CLARKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil. Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard, for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh.

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

in full stock, at

no26 R. H. PALMER'S, 84 Wood street.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,

FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

S. G. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard Market Avenue, Allegheny city.

ja6-tf

J. C. MATTESON,

(Successor to George W. Weyman.)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield streets

oct26-1y-ed

JOHN M. CORNWELL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

Silver and Brass Plating, Door Plates, Bell Pulls, Bell Hanging, &c. &c.,

sept7-1y No. 7 St. Clair street, near the bridge.

COAL FLATS.—FOR SALE, TWO CONEY COAL FLATS—Cheap. Enquire of MAGEE MENGES, Pilot of the Towboat Arrow, or at JACKSON & BROS.' COAL OFFICE, below the Connellsville Railroad Depot. ap5

WANTED.

WANTED.—TEACHERS, STUDENTS and others who desire a healthy and profitable employment, are wanted in every town in western Pennsylvania and Virginia, as agents for the beautiful engraving, "The Child's Prayer." For particulars address WM. J. HUNT, Box 85, Pittsburgh.

ap8-2w-eod

WANTED—TO INVEST AS A PARTNER, in a PRODUCE, or any other paying business, $4,000 or $5,000, by an active, energetic man. Address BOX 407, Pittsburgh. ap27-3

WANTED—BONDS, MORTGAGES AND PROMISSARY NOTES, to amount of $80,000. B. McLAIN & CO.

ap27

WANTED—GENUINE INDIAN PIPES.—A few genuine INDIAN PIPES wanted, any person having such, which they wish to dispose of, will please leave them, with their history and price affixed, before the 10th of May, at the Tobacco Warehouse of Messrs. WEYMAN & BROTHER.

ap26-1w Smithfield st. Pittsburgh, for inspection.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A LOT 40 to 75 feet front, and not less than 110 feet deep. Must be located below Hand street. A good substantial building on same would be preferred. Address BOX 1183 Pittsburgh Postoffice. ap26-6t

WANTED—By a practical Book-keeper, a SITUATION in a wholesale or manufacturing establishment. Satisfactory reference given. Address E. Z. Q., Box 711 Pittsburgh P. O.

ap24-6t

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc. Highest cash price paid by the PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF. CO., 82 Third street.

ap6-tf

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE, large size. Address BOX 767.

ap21-tf

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.

JONES BROS. & CO.,
ja27-3m 600 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP.—By a young man who can speak German, and who is a practical mate of one of the business Colleges, a situation as Book-keeper or Shipping Clerk. Address

an25 J. R. STEIN, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH, A reliable canvasser in every town and county, for the Nurse and Spy, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid picture of the war. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. ap15-4wd&twf

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS.

SELLING AT LOW PRICES,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

GRENADIENS for 75 cents, formerly sold at			$1 25
Do.	$1 00	"	1 50
Do.	1 25	"	1 75
MOZAMBIQUES	31	"	50
Do.	37½	"	62½
Do.	50	"	75

SHAWLS closing out at great bargains.
A large assortment of goods at low prices. ap23

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Are now in receipt of their first assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
WEBS,
RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS,
BEA IMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS ND BUTTONS,
ALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and
HOOP SKIRTS.

And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

mr4 77 and 79 Market street.

RESTAURANTS

THE LANAHAN

DINING SALOON,

Between the Railroad Crossing and the Canal, and Liberty and Penn Streets.

All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready.

J. R. LANAHAN,
mch18-1y Proprietor.

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. ap24-1y

OPEN AGAIN.

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarge d and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7-1y

POWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

F. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

JOHN GANGWISCH,

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ap26-1y

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for

PHOTOGRAPHING.

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the card de Visite to life size.

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS.

jy8 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Sample with catalogues sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name, and

Address, D. HEMEITE,
de19-6m 58 Liberty street, New York city.

BANKER'S CASES.

Pocket Books.
Money Books.
Photograph Albums.
Gold Pens, superior quality.
Gold & Silver Pen Cases & Holders.
Plain and Fancy Inkstands.
Plain and Fancy Paper Weights.
Letter Paper.
Note Paper.
Cap Paper.
Bill Paper.

STATIONERY in great variety, and of the best quality, always on hand.

W. S. HAVEN,
mh13-tf corner of Wood and Third streets.

R. H. HARTLEY.....W. M'KEE
G. P. PHELPS.....H. C. SABOCK.

HARTLEY, BABCOCK & CO.,

No. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Leather Belting and Hose.

Fire, Steamboat and Hydrant Hose.

Wool Packing, Fire Buckets.

Patent Oil Tanned Lace Leather.

Hose Couplings and Nozles, Copper and Iron Rivet Belt Hooks, &c.

Special attention given to making MAIN DRIVING BELTS, either double or single, which we make from the backs of hides, and warrant to run straight on the pulleys. apl3-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, &c., worth over one million dollars. All to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. During the month ending February 28, 1865, T. & H. Gaugain & Co. have had the honor of distributing among their patrons, one hundred and fifty-two Gold and Silver Watches, at the price of one dollar each. Wash.pin a few of the many favorable "opinions of the press." "This is one of the largest firms in the city of New York, and are doing a very extensive business, and have on hand the largest stock that can be found in that city."—Oceana Times, Pert Water, Mich., Oct. 21, 1864. "Their stock is large, and buyers may rely upon finding articles purchased from them just as represented. Their long continuance in business enables them to offer better inducements than any other house in the city."—Lodi American, Auburn, Ind., Oct. 20, 1864. "Their Watches are admitted by competent judges, and those who have used them, to be the best in use. They are all they are advertised to be."—Independent, Warren, Ill., Oct. 29, 1864. "They are large dealers, and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of pure materials."—Telegraph, Saugerties, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1864. "All goods furnished are what they are represented to be."—Times, Waterville, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1864. "Worthy of confidence."—Wyoming Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1864. "Honorable and fair dealing men."—Cumberland Valley Journal, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Oct. 20, 1864.

Splendid list of articles to be sold for $1 each. 250 Gents' Gold Hunting case Watches, $50 to $150; 200 Ladies' Gold and Enamel Watches, $40 to $80; 200 Gents' Hunting-case Silver Watches, $8 to $20; Diamond Rings, $80 to $100; 2,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, $2 to $20; 200 Gold Lava Pins, $1 to $3; 2,000 Gold Pens, $1 to $3; 5,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, $5 to $10; 2,000 Chatelaine Chains and Guards, $5 to $20; 7,000 Solitaire and Gold Brooches, $4 to $10; 2,000 Cameo and Florentine Brooches, $4 to $8; 5,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald Breast Pins, $2 to $10; 2,000 Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys, $2 to $8; 4,000 Fob and Vest Slide Seals, $3 to $10; 5,000 Sets Solitaire Sleeve Buttons Studs, &c., $3 to $8; 2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c., $4 to $7; 10,000 Miniature Lockets, $2 to $8; 4,000 Miniature Lockets Magic Spring, $3 to $10; 5,000 Tooth picks, Crosses, &c., $2 to $8; 5,000 Plain Gold Rings, $4 to $10; 5,000 Chased Gold Rings, $4 to $10; 10,000 Stone Set and Signet Rings, $2 to $10; 10,000 California Diamond Rings, $2 to $10; 7,500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Jet and Gold

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 ... street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell on Eastern, New ...
U. S. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. 7-30 Bonds,
U. S. Compounds,
U. S. 5 percent. one year Certificates,
And all other Government Securities.
Stocks and Bonds of City Corporations
Bought and Sold on Commission.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

The market to-day opened steady. Dalzell advanced and sold up to 6½; Mingo, 3½; Maple Shade, 18; Corapianter, 3½. Gold 145.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD

J. HANNA, PRES'T. | JAS. McCALEY, V.P.
S. A. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Stocks Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS APRIL 27, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
U. S. 5-20's	107 60	.....
Connellsville 6's	74 25	.....
Monongahela Insurance Co	.....	4 00
Oil Creek & Allegheny River	9 50	.....
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R R	6 50	8 00
Dalzell	6 50	6 25
Columbia, 4 days	.....	55 00
Oil Basin, with div'd	8 00	4 50
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	1 40	4 00
Cherry Run Central	.....	50
Parr, Shuey and Cherry Run	.....	50
Merchants' Oil Co	.....	70
Ritchie	1 50	.....
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	50	.....
Federal	.....	1 75
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	1 75
Ohio Valley	.....	.....
McAboy Cherry Run	75	4 25
Paxton	.....	1 15
Rose	50	4 00
Union Lubric	.....	.....
Rouseville	.....	1 50
Blood Farm and Ohio Petroleum	.....	1 50
Central Reali	.....	1 00
Horseneck	90	.....

REPORTS OF SALES.

25 Shares Columbia Oil Co $58 00
200 do do 57 00
2,000 U S Bonds 107 60

THURSDAY, April 27, P. M.

There was a much better feeling this evening on 'Change, and prices advanced very materially on some stocks hitherto almost neglected, We may now prepare soon to have a lively time in oil stocks. Some favorable strikes have recently been made, which is being felt in the market. Federal was selling to-day at a heavy advance on previous quotations. The sales foot up some 1,500 shares, embracing the following:

100 shares	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	$2
100 do	do do	1
100 do	Pittsburgh and New York	1 05
100 do	Tack Petroleum	1
100 do	Cherry Run Central	2
50 do	do do	2 10
500 do	Central Reali	1
100 do	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	2
100 do	do do	2
100 do	Ritchie	1
100 do	Central	1
100 do	Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 05

The offerings and bids were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Fourth ward Allegheny Bonds	70 00	85 00
Connellsville	9 50	.....
Steubenville R R	.....	8 00
Allegheny Bank	.....	71 00
Acme	.....	30 00
Allegheny Valley	.....	9 75
Burg-h	.....	4 00
Blood Farm & Oil Co	.....	1 00
Caldwell of Philadelphia	.....	5 00
Cherry Run Central	.....	1 10
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	95	1 00
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 00	1 80
Columbia	51 00	55 00
Culbertson Run	.....	2 00
Dalzell	5 50	.....
Duck Creek	16 00	17 00
Etna Oil and Mining	.....	1 00
Fayette	.....	1 00
Fuller Reserve	.....	.....
Great American	.....	4 00
Hemlock	.....	1 00
Horseneck	1 00	1 20
Marchand's	31	34
McAboy and Cherry Run	75	1 00
Onio Valley	.....	1 50
Oil Basin, of Phila	9 00	9 50
Oil City and Pittsburgh	.....	4 00
Phoenix	.....	4 00
P illips	2 00	3 50
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	1 00	.....
Reverdale	.....	1 00
Rose	.....	1 00
Rouseville	.....	1 50
Smith Ferry	.....	1 00
Steel Well	16 00	25 00
Parr, Shuey & Cherry Run	85	.....
Union Lubric	50	1 00
West Virginia & Pittsburgh	.....	1 00
West Virginia & Manufacturing	.....	1 00
Whitney Creek	75	1 00

—The steady increase of greenbacks current at the banks in the large cities, indicates bank expansion, just as a larger small amount of coin on hand is indicated in the days of specie redemption, an easy or stringent money market then. Greenbacks are now the basis of banking, as coin then was, though somewhat more elastic, and their increase in the banks of Philadelphia, and in those of New York, in one week, between the 15th and 22d inst., exceeds eight millions of dollars. The increase of deposits in the banks in the same cities during the same week, was $7,377,000. This banks make money by lending their deposits, and if they do not lend when they hold so large an amount of them, the inference is, that business is so low as not to justify it, that there is no demand for money, and that the next move probably will be from stagnation upward, prices naturally advancing as business becomes more active. The recent rapid and very general decline in stock prices is not surprising, for the expectation that with the return of the business season, and a plethoria of money, there must necessarily be a long and active period of speculative waves yielding first to the changes in the money market. While there seems to be a general indisposition to enter into new negotiations until the funeral ceremonies of President Lincoln end with burial, with that point reached the operations are likely to be proportionately large by the early return of the quiet of the observance of the ceremonies has imposed.

—Trade is gradually reviving, and we see on all sides the happy effects of our recent military successes. The sad events of last week cast a shade of gloom and despondency over the community, and the first impression was that much of the cheering information from the armies of the Union would be hoodwinked in their legitimate effect upon the business of the country. Happily, there is no revulsion whatever, and no embarrassment in the financial or political condition of national affairs. The extraordinary negotiations of Gen. Sherman with the rebel general Joe Johnston, recently made public, have excited considerable comment. The general feeling expressed in regard to the matter, however, is one of personal regret rather than political or financial distrust of the consequences likely to follow this extraordinary and untimely armistice. The condemnation of its terms is quite universal among our brokers and bankers. There is not the slightest apprehension felt that the occurrence will be suffered by the Administration to prevent the settlement on the only abiding principle in the way that every loyal heart North and South would have it settled.

—The Revenue law requires returns to be made by next Monday, the first of May. The two important provisions are section III, which reads as follows:

In estimating the annual gains, profits and income of any person, all National, State, County and Municipal taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits or income of any person who has actually paid the same, whether owner, tenant or mortgagor.

In estimating deductions from income, as aforesaid, when any person rents buildings, lands, or tenements or other business from which such premises is solely derived, or pays interest upon any sums borrowed therefor, the amount actually paid for such rent, labor or interest, shall be deducted.

—The increase of the National Banks during the past eighteen months may be seen from the following table:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
October, 1863	91	$87,184,715	$ .....
January 5, 1864	387	44,328,715	39,492,102
April, 1864	467	54,474,465	42,744,656
July, 1864	489	57,254,905	42,744,656
October, 1864	531	69,330,405	51,991,193
January 7, 1865	584	81,211,255	57,251,193
January 21, 1865	768	106,022,255	78,751,193
February 4, 1865	782	109,299,255	79,951,193
February 18, 1865	854	120,041,730	83,451,193
March 4, 1865	883	124,041,730	90,316,693
March 18, 1865	937	132,941,405	93,316,693
April 1, 1865	993	142,241,405	94,747,693
April 22, 1865	1,041	150,241,405	97,747,693

The Chicago Tribune of Saturday notices the opening of the Straits of Mackinac as follows:

"This is the usual signal for renewed activity in almost every branch of business and commerce. Stocks of produce, provisions &c., accumulated here during the winter, will now begin to move forward to the seaboard and the unprecedented amount of currency held at the East will begin to move westward. This will more than nearly equalize and adjust the commercial balances all over the United States, and will tend to prevent the irregularities in exchange which have existed for a few months past. There is now a new field of more speculative, and consequently more profitable operations opened, and the enterprising grain, provision and produce dealers will be in active demand. Indeed, the opening of navigation is the signal for all kinds of business, and the resumption of the usual activity in all departments of trade, which has existed heretofore."

Coal at Cincinnati.

April 26.

The receipts have not undergone any change. The demand is very dull, and the sales are small at the following rates: Coal is offered at 4c on the river, and 4½c delivered in the city. Coke is offered at 4½c on the river, and 5c delivered in the city. The sales are small at 4c for coal, and 4½c for coke.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Friday, April 28, 1865.

Business continues to move along slowly, the demand being altogether for small parcels for immediate use. As to prices, we have no change to notice, things being about the same. The past week has been very pleasant, we have had a fair amount of spring article and no more to be termed a genuine spring article and no mistake. Our rivers are falling slowly, we have, however, a fair stage, boats so far have experienced no trouble; freights are more abundant and experience no difficulty in picking up trip in a few days. The boats have very generally adopted the turn system: whilst this tends to hold up the prices of freight and passage, it also creates a better feeling among boatmen. This is as it should be, they are a loyal set of men and have done nobly for the government since the war broke out. On the Monongahela landing business was pretty active. The departures were confined to the regular packets, The Bayard returned to Parkersburg, she will be followed by the Pilgrim on the next landing this morning. She has retired from the Zanesville trade, her capacity not being sufficient. Her place will be supplied by the new steamer Alex Speer, Capt. J. C. McVay. She will leave on Saturday at 4 p. m. The Zanesville steamer Kenton, being unavoidably detained, will leave for Cincinnati this morning at 10. The handsome steamer Iron City having been fitted up in a superior manner, will commence running as a regular packet between this city and Parkersburg. She will leave on her first trip this morning at 11 a. m. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The packet steamer Golden Era will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Pittsburgh at noon on Saturday. The first class packet Minnetta, Capt. Dickenson, is fast filling up for St. Louis and St. Paul. She will leave positively on Saturday. The Leonora No. 2 will commence loading this day for Cincinnati. The new steamers Lorena and Silver Cloud No. 2 are awaiting their turns. They will not have to wait long. Below will be found the sales that come under our notice:

RIVER—Prices advanced yesterday. The receipts only amounted to five tons, which were disposed of at prices ranging from $20 to $22 per ton, being a large advance over the previous day's quotations. It may be proper to remark that rates on the seaboard are generally regulated by receipts.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The receipts for the past week have been very limited, in fact the leading articles have been neglected altogether. Prices have ranged as follows: Wheat sold at $2 per bushel; corn brought 90c per bushel; oats, 70c per bushel; rye, $1 per bushel; barley, $1 per bushel; buckwheat, $1 per bushel; timothy seed, $3 per bushel; clover seed, $6 per bushel.

FLOUR—The market remains very quiet; the demand being entirely local; the supply of limes is sufficient for all purposes; prices have undergone no change for the past week; the price for drug load lots were: Extra family at $9.50@9.75, occasionally a choice lot was sold at $10 per cwt.

SEEDS—The principal enquiry was for flax, for shipping purposes; among the sales were 600 bushels at $2 10 per bush. Clover seed was more plentiful; prices have an upward tendency. Timothy was disposed of at $5 per bush.

POTATOES—The demand for the past three days has been active; the sales were liberal. Early rose were 400 bush peach blows at 90c, from store.

BUTTER—The demand was in advance of the supply, hence the market was very firm; small good parcels offered found ready purchasers at quotations. We note sales of 20 packages, at 30@35c.

EGGS—The supply was barely sufficient to meet the wants of the home market; a large amount could be disposed of at 25c per dozen. Sales were made at 22@23c.

SUNDRIES—We have no change to report to this article; dealers doing a limited business; prices were unchanged; sales of

[illegible] at 9c;
[illegible] at 15c;
Locust Posts at 50c;
[illegible] at 60c;
[illegible] at 60c;
[illegible] at 60